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sarees etc. The Agricultural colonies started for these tribes at Budipadaga, Penjahalli and Maddur during 1953-54 made considerable progress and a hill tribe Conference was also held at Penjahalli colony in Heggadadevankote Taluk. The Health unit at Nisna continued to function and the jeep purchased was used for distributing the medicines to the Hill Tribe hades around the Health unit. The scheme was also extended to ameliorate the conditions of Iruligas living in Magadi, Kanakapura and Ramanagaram taluks in Bangalore District.

Scheme for welfare of Ex-criminal Tribes.

256. The total expenditure incurred under this scheme was Rs. 72,443 during the year. The ex-criminal tribes could not be rehabilitated in agricultural colony specially formed for them as they did not come forward to avail themselves of the facilities provided for them. Therefore action was taken to rehabilitate them wherever they were residing by providing facilities such as housing, agriculture, cottage industries, sheep farming, drinking water wells etc.

Schemes for eradication of untouchability.

257. An expenditure of Rs. 5,71,913 was incurred under this scheme for important items of ameliorative measures such as the construction of houses, community centres, intercaste dinners, supply of radios, aid to voluntary agencies, holding of melas, cottage industries, publicity, etc.

(xi) Bangalore City Improvement Trust Board.

258. Twenty-nine meetings were held during the year and 597 subjects were dealt with by the Board.

Formation of Residential Extensions. Jayanagar 'A' Block.

259. This comprises of I and II Blocks which are in the Corporation limits. The works of providing surface drains, and shoulder drains, etc., were all completed during the year. A sum of Rs. 74,540 was spent on Layout works.

Jayanagar 'B' Block.

260. This comprises of Blocks III to VIII. The works of providing side drains, curbs, shoulder drains, etc., for all roads coming within the developed area where sites have been sold were under progress. In Block VI, the above works were concentrated and completed, when 121 sites were formed for allotment to Harijans. The IV Main

Road which is the continuation of East End Road was completed.

261. All the balance works like drainage, water supply and electric lights, etc., for all the refugee quarters were completed. Six houses in Block VI were allotted to refugees.

262. The total outlay for Sunkenahalli Extension during the year was Rs. 1,320.

263. The total outlay for the Wilson Gardens Extension during the year was Rs. 1,366.

264. The total outlay in Kumarapark West Extension during the year was Rs. 6,81,024 and the total realisation was Rs. 1,64,048.

265. The amount realised in the Vyalikaval Extension by the sale of sites was Rs. 5,21,000 and the total outlay incurred during the year was Rs. 5,32,028.

266. The Vasanthanagar Layout was sanctioned for Rs. 12,18,000 and it is a new scheme taken up for execution during the year.

267. All works were almost completed. The Labour Housing Corporation Buildings on the 516 sites allotted to them were completed. Additional 442 sites are proposed to be allotted to the Labour Housing Corporation for the second Stage of Works. Rajajinagar-Industrial Suburb Housing Area.

268. The total outlay incurred till the end of the year was Rs. 24,93,337 and the total realisation was Rs. 13,36,612.

269. The works were all completed. The outlay was Rs. 13,16,975 and the construction of the 2 M.G. Reservoir for water supply to this area was practically completed. Small scale industries are proposed to be located in Okalipuram area which is adjacent to the Industrial Suburb. Industrial Suburb-Factory Area North Zone.

270. The estimated cost of the scheme is Rs. 4,49,000 and the total expenditure at the end of the year was Rs. 4,13,185. The realisation during the year was Rs. 26,921. Houses in Kumarapark West Extension. Construction of 'D' type Houses.

271. The estimated cost is Rs. 2.75,000 and the outlay was Rs. 2,63,190. The number of units constructed and disposed of was 52. Tenemental Quarters.

272. Construction of 60 blocks of 4 units each were completed and handed over to the Labour Housing Corporation. All the 240 units were occupied by labourers Industrial Housing Scheme.

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working in different factories. The total outlay at the end of March 1955 was Rs. 4,81,989.

Refugee Quarters.

273. Fifty-three houses were completed including light and water supply connections. A modified estimate amounting to Rs. 1,95,000 for constructing these houses was under consideration. The outlay at the end of the year was Rs. 1,66,678.

274. Slum Clearance Schemes in Sultanpet Area, in Dobspet-Upparahalli, Layout of Doddabylikhana in Kalasipalya, area behind Water Supply Division, improvements to Ramachandrapuram, Lakshminarayanapuram and Maruthi Extensions, Layout in Goripalya for displaced persons, Scheme for a layout in Palace Guttahalli and a scheme for formation of a layout opposite to Government Veterinary Hospital on Mysore Road for housing Hospital Employees were under various stages of progress during the year.

275. The Trust Board continued to be in charge of the underground drainage works of the City during the year.

276. The formation of Vidhana Veedhi from Residency Park Road up to Cubbon Road was almost completed.

277. A sum of Rs. 6,46,294 was realised towards sale of sites in several extensions and a sum of Rs. 4,53,917 was realised towards sale of sites from the Industrial Suburb at Rajajinagar.

278. The total receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 77,50,108 and the expenditure was Rs. 47,25,822 leaving a balance of Rs. 30,24,286. The percentage of working expenses to total expenditure was 6·8 per cent.

(xii) Corporation of the City of Bangalore.

279. The area of the City of Bangalore is 26·7 square miles. The population as per census of 1951 is 7,78,977 as against 4,06,757 as per census of 1941. During the decade the population nearly doubled. The phenominal increase of population is due to various reasons. As the administrative headquarters of the State and as a Military centre of some importance, the City has always attracted immigrants from the rural areas of the State as well as from places outside the State. Latterly, immigration into